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HONESTY THE BEST POLICE.

Scheme of a Genulas Constitutional Tarts for Revenue Only.

I. Be it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign country there shall be levied an Import duty of thirty-five per cent, ad valorem.

II. There shall be no exception to this rate of duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only gold and silver coin or builton, and the goods of foreign Ministers who may be accredited to the United States.

III. Whenever at the end of any fiscal year the aggregate revenues derived from import duties shall exceed by fifty millions of dollars the necessities of the Government, when hon estly and economically administered, the President shall be authorized to issue a on reducing the rate of import dut on all articles thereafter imported from thirty-IV. This act shall take effect on the first day

of February, 1894.

End the Uncertainty. The work of amending Prof. Wilson's tariff goes on, and it will go on for months to come if the bill passes the House. After the House is through with it, the Senate

will take a hack at it. No man or industry can now foresee or even guess what the schedules of taxation will be when a tariff bill is finally passed by Congress, or whether such a bill will ever be passed.

The protests against the passage of the on atrocity are pouring into the House at the rate of one hundred a day, and they come from almost every State and every industry in the Union. Nothing like the storm of popular opposition to it has ever before arisen in the case of pending legislation.

The bill has no friends. It insults the convictions of the Democracy and betrays the party. It is rotten in theory, and the structure it builds on its corrupt foundstion is not less rotten.

Demolish it at once, and do not longer keep the people in uncertainty; or, rather, make immediate the certainty of its destruction, for that it should eventually tumble to pieces under the blows of reasonable debate in Congress is inevitable.

### The Natural and Inevitable Consequence.

The Income Tax bill is a shameful conse quence of the treachery of Prof. WILSON'S Tariff bill for a deficiency. It is a war tax, which in the opinion of the best constitu tional lawyers is unconstitutional.

For that reason, however, it is a suitable appendix to Prof. Wilson's unconstitutional tariff. That tariff, too, makes war on Democratic principles, and the tax is only an incident of that perfidious assault.

When Prof. Wilson constructed a tariff for a deticiency of \$75,000,000, instead of the tariff for revenue and for revenue only sufficient to meet the needs of the Government honestly and economically managed, as commanded by the Democratic platform, he made inevitable further violation of Democratic principle and policy in order to make up for the deficiency by odious and onerous internal taxation. Having betrayed Democracy, he opened the way for the entrance of socialism to displace and defy it.

#### The Democratic Party and the Hawatian Infamy.

The Tribune reports that HENRY T. SISSON, formerly a Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, but "of late years prominent in the Democratic party." has announced his intention of going back to Republicanism because of his detestation of "CLEVELAND'S Hawaiian policy."

That infamous policy furnishes no sort of justification for Mr. Sisson's desertion. It is not the Democratic policy, but Mr. CLEVE LAND's personal policy conceived and pursued in defiance of Democratic doctrine principle, and precedent. It is a policy which outrages the Constitution, and is subversive of it, according to Democratic construction of that fundamental law during the whole history of the Democratic party. It involved a flagrant usurpation of power which makes Mr. CLEVELAND impeachable, and which would inevitably result in his conviction of "high crimes and misdemeanors" if impeachment proceedings were instituted against him and judgment was rendered in accordance with the unvarying Democratic doctrine and interpretation of the Constitution throughout the history of the party.

Hence, the more Mr. Sisson detests "CLEVELAND'S Hawsiian policy" the greater is the reason why he should remain a Democrat. By being a Democrat he stands forth prominently in unalterable opposition to it as criminal usurpation. If any man dares to defend or excuse or palliate that infamous and unconstitutional policy he is not a Democrat; he is a traitor to Democratio principles and an outlaw from the Democracy.

# The Mobbing of Major Sims.

In Kaukauna, Outagamle county, Wisconsin, the work of making active proselytes for the American Protective Association, an organization of intemperate reformers who desire to establish a nationality test and a religious disqualification for voters in the United States, does not proceed so smoothly as it might. A public meeting was advertised in that bustling town a few nights ago, at which Major SIMS, one of the itinerant champions of the American Protective Association, was to speak. A large crowd, variously estimated at from 1,800 persons to 2,200, assembled, attracted, no doubt, by the announcement of the meeting; but instead of saluting the orator with cordiality, the despatches inform us that it "stoned the building" in which the Major was to speak, and violently drove him from the

neighborhood. On one point the despatches from Kaukauna leave us in some doubt: Was this outbreak of turbulence provoked by opposition to the A. P. A. and its declared principles and purposes, or was it directed against Major SIMS on account of his distasteful exposition of those principles and purposes, and the illustrations he employed and the arguments be advanced in the support of his theory that no Roman Catholic should hold public office or secure employment?

clared by some of its oratorical champions, and as appears from its formal oath of nilegiance which has been extensively pubished, is to circumvent and frustrate the machinations of the "Pope of Rome himself, his agents, and confederates;" and to prevent "the nomination in any caucus or convention of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people. These purposes of the A. P. A. are labored for, usually, in a secret manner by oaths and passwords in hidden meeting places and under mysterious pledges. By such methods a large membership has been secured for the new organization, especially in the Western States, and it has scored numerous victories in opposing foreignborn Catholic candidates in municipal elections in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

When, however, a public appeal is made for support, as in the case of Major SIMS at Kaukauna, it appears that there is an unsatisfactory response, taking the form of missiles, and indicating the existence of an inborn hostility to the schemes and methods of the association. A project of political alienation, which thrives only when secretly proposed and cannot withstand public scrutlay and free discussion, is not one to commend itself greatly to the favorable consideration of any large number of American electors. The treatment of Major Sims described in the despatches is an illustration of the soundness of this view. Probably the reception given to other agents of the A. P. A. in other places would not vary materially from that met with in Kaukauna, except that it might be tempered more in accordance with the requirements of fair play.

A more prudent, patriotic, and defensible course for the inhabitants of Kaukauna, whom the Major was to address, would have been to abstain from attending his meeting instead of overpowering him with stones. In this way they would have shown their opposition to his views in a more dignified and less lawless manner.

### The Situation in France.

Up to last week there was good reason to hope that the cordial understanding reached between France and Russia would be permanent; and the prospect was viewed with lively satisfaction by the well-wishers of the French republic on this side of the Atlantic. But it has always been understood that the Czar, on his part, has a right to expect from France such guarantees of a consistent foreign policy as only a stable overnment can furnish. That is why any signs of disintegration in the new Chamber of Deputies, and of a consequent reversion to the régime of a timid, vacillating, and short-lived Ministry, may well be regarded with dismay. Unfortunately, it cannot be denied that certain incidents which occurred on Tuesday in the Chamber have shaken confidence in the ability of the Cabinet neaded by M. Casimir-Périer to retain power for a long period, and to carry out, with unwavering resolve, its programme. It looks as if the outburst of indignation caused by the dynamite explosion in the legislative Chamber has already spent its force, and as if a reaction has set in against

energy to the repression of such crimes.

What took place in the Chamber on Tues

day last was this: M. BURDRAU, the Fi-

nance Minister, introduced the promised

bill for the conversion of the national bonds.

now bearing 4% per cent. Interest, into bonds which should pay only 31/4 per cent. As the amount of money saved to the country by the proposed change would exceed \$13,000,000 a year, the arguments in favor of the measure were overwhelming, and it was ultimately passed by a vote of 495 to 1. But. in the course of the debate, the use to be made of the sum saved became the subject of discussion, and then it was that certain incidents of the utmost gravity occurred Two important amendments to the Government bill were moved by M. JAURES, a Socialist Deputy, the leader of the section whose parliamentary influence was supposed to have been annihilated hrough its avowed or suspected sym pathy for VAILLANT, the convicted author of the dynamite outrage. The first of these amendments was to the effect that the money economized by the conversion should be applied to reducing the land tax. The Government, apparently failing to discern the full scope of the mover's in tention, made no vigorous resistance to this amendment, being trammelled by its former public promise to lessen the burdens upon griculture. Nothing was said, however, by any of the Ministers to warrant the as sumption that they accepted the amendment, and their stanchest supporters voted against it. Nevertheless, it was carried by a vote of 280 to 240. This was bad enough, for it showed that, in the eyes of a great body of Republicans, the merits of motion were not clouded by the sponsorship of a Socialist. The surprise of the day was yet to come, however. Justly encouraged by the favorable reception his first amendment, M. JAURES proceeded to disclose his real purpose, which was to convince the peasant proprietors, who constitute the majority of French voters, that the Socialists are their best friends. He proposed by his second amendment that the benefit of the reduction of the land tax, resulting from the conversion of the debt, should be confined to those landowners who cultivate their own lands. Taken aback by this proposition, and unwilling, without deliberation, to say anything that might alienate the peasant proprietors, M. BUBDEAU announced that the Government would reserve the expression of its views until a vote had been taken on the second amendment, after which the Ministers would discuss both amendments together. Thereupon, the second amendment was supported by almost every member present, except the Monarchists and so-called Railled Republicans, who, between

them, represent the great landowners. The vote was 403 to 70. This was an extraordinary predicament for a Ministry which, only a few weeks ago, passed laws of unexampled rigor against the Anarchists by majorities averaging upward of three hundred. In submitting to the Chamber his project for the conversion of the debt, M. BUBDEAU had said not a word about the application of the money to be saved, intending to treat that subject in a subsequent and separate bill. But behold, this important matter had been summarily taken out of the Ministry's hands. and that at the instigation of Socialists who had of late been regarded as negligible factors in the Chamber! Evidently, the Cabinet could not rest under a rebuff which was tantamount to an effacement of its functions, to a transfer of its initiative to the leader of what hitherto had been deemed an insignificant minority. If it did submit, it would be a laughing stock; and against ridicule French Ministry can stand. One of two things had to be done; either the Government must resign, or it must persuade the Deputies to eat their words, and reject the very amendments which they had just

body so full of self-esteem as the French Chamber, M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the Premier, applied himself, and it reflects great credit on his abilities and his character that he eventually succeeded. He told the Chamber, what was obviously true, that the application to be made of the sum saved through conversion was an inseparable feature of the Government's financial programme; that the whole programme would have to be recast if the application of an important asset were arbitrarily settled in advance; and that it was the duty of the Chamber to reserve its decision with respect to the asset in question until it could inspect the financial programme in its entirety. He appealed, finally, to the Deputies to wait until they were in a better position to determine the expediency of the step to which they had hastily assented: and, although he does not seem to have said in so many words that he would deem a negative answer an expression of a want of confidence, the fact that he must do so was manifest. Under these circumstances. the Premier's request, notwithstanding counter appeal on the part of M. JAURES met with a favorable response, and the two amendments, which had just been carried,

were rejected by a majority of 100. It will be observed, however, that what M. CASIMIB-PERIER obtained was delay, not definite repudiation of the proposals made by M. JAUBES. The question whether the sum saved through conversion shall be applied exclusively for the benefit of the peasant proprietors is certain to come up again when the financial programme is submitted; and it can hardly fail to place the Government in an awkward dilemma. Meanwhile the unwelcome news has gone to St. Petersburg that a Cabinet headed by one of the strongest of the Moderate Republicans, a Cabinet conspicuously pledged to maintain the closest relations with Russia, has already come within an ace of perishing at the hands of a Socialist leader.

### Ships for the Naval Reserve.

Congressman CUMMINGS has introduced a bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to any State, on the application of its Governot, a vessel not required for general service, that it may be used by regularly organized naval militia for drill and instruction.

Practically such vessels are now furpished by the Secretary. Last summer, for example, the old monitor Nantucket was assigned to the North Carolina Naval Reserva and was sent from Brooklyn to Wilmington for that purpose; while for the New York reserve the sailing ship New Hampshire was used. A question has been raised, however, as to the authority for such assignments, and it is found desirable to procure specific legislation from Congress.

The naval militia has already become large organization, which should furnish a valuable source of reliance for the regular navy. It is regularly established in Massachusetts, Rnode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Illinois, while Michigan and Connecticut have laws providing for such bodies. It numbered, at the date of Secretary Herbert's annual report, 2,376 men. the Ministry which addressed itself with The public interest in it is increasing The Secretary has announced that, if circumstances permit, cruises will be carried out this year on a more extensive scale than last summer, and he points out that "our long and exposed seacoast and the difficulties attending the enlistment of sailors from our merchant marine make this organization of national importance." He promises to do all he can under existing laws to

foster and encourage it. The great necessity found by the inspect ing officers last summer was that of giving the naval militia more service on shipboard. Drill in the armory ashore will not take the place of cruising, nor does the speed with which a cannon can be dragged across country in Long Island, as in one of last summer's manœuvres, show the efficiency of the men as gunners. When a Board of naval officers reported on the cruise of the Rochester naval reserve aboard the San rancisco they praised their spirit and intelligence, but said "neither officers nor men had any knowledge of the duties pertaining to the naval profession, and they were landsmen in the strictest interpretation of the word." The officers were 'not conversant with the naval drills, and were therefore unable to instruct the men.' and they did not learn to do so during their cruise. Yet the Board reported that the officers improved in knowledge, and that the men were "very intelligent and could soon form an excellent fighting force on board ship." The same criticisms were applied to the Philadelphia militia, of whom it was said that the officers and men, with a single exception, had had no experience in drills and duties on shipboard, and gained little information during the cruise. Still it was found that both these bodies could be depended upon, in an emergency, for service in harbor defence vessels,

It is clear, therefore, that the great need of the naval militia is practical service affoat. While the vessels of the home squadron will undoubtedly be used for their instruction as far as possible, hereafter as hitherto, yet it is desirable that the militia should have vessels of their own, so that their drills on shipboard may be more frequent, and that they may sooner become habituated to the du' & and routine of life affoat. The bill of Mr. CUMMINGS is a proper one for this purpose, and probably It will be enacted by Congress.

# Mr. Chanler in Africa.

A despatch from Zanzibar announces that eighty porters have deserted Mr. W. Aston CHANGER. This is the last of a series of misfortunes that may put an end, for the resent at least, to his enterprise. The last letter received from him by the Geographical Journal of London, bore the date of Sept. 20, 1893. His camp was among the mountains of Dalcho, about ten miles north of the equator and forty miles northeast of Mount Kenia. He had then 125 men and seventy-five donkeys, and he was waiting for the return of men he had sent to the coast, four months before, for donkeys, goods, and porters. He had begun to fear that they would not come at all. As Tuesday's despatch from Zanzibar says Mr. CHANLER was left with only eighteen folowers, it is certain that the longed-for reenforcements did not reach him. He did not expect to push north again until supplies and porters from the coast were added to his resources. As he has been deserted by most of the men left to him, he cannot possibly pursue his plans unless vigorous efforts are promptly and successfully carried out to send him an adequate equipment from Zanzibar. Fortunately no apprehension need be entertained as to Mr. CHANLER's safety. If he must retreat he will not find it difficult to pilot the small party left to him down the Tana River to the Indian Geese.

Geographers, as well as Mr. CHANDER'S many friends, will greatly regret the fact, if he cannot resume the work so admirably The main object of the A. P. A., as de- passed. To that task, difficult enough in begun; but his expedition, even in its early

any assembly, and particularly hard in a stages, has by no means been fruitless. He has proved how rich in possibilities of discovery is his chosen field. A map containing a part of the surveys made by Lieut. VON HÖHNEL, his assistant, has already been published, and when the further cartographic material referred to by Mr. CHANLER in his last letter reaches Europe, we shall have a most careful preliminary survey and a fairly adequate map of about 400 equare miles of territory which has hitherto been a complete blank on the maps.

The region which Mr. CHANLEB has been studying lies to the northeast and east of Kenia, the great equatorial snow mountain. CHANLER was fortunate in having the assistance of a well-trained and careful observer and geographer like Von Höhnen. All the work accomplished by the expedition has been of a high order. The American explorer, however, lost the services of the Austrian officer in August last. While they were over 100 miles north of Kenis VON HÖHNEL was so severely injured by a rhinoceros that his immediate return to Europe was necessary. However, Chanles proposed, as soon as he received reënforcements, to push across the unknown area to the Gulf of Aden. CHANLER started on this expedition in

September, 1892. He ascended the Tana River, to begin his surveys in the region of Mount Kenla. From the middle of December, 1892, until September last year, he was engaged in an entirely virgin field. By this work he revealed the hydrography of a large district east and north of Kenla; brought into view the fertile and thickly inhabited region of the Jombéné Mountains; discovered the remarkable Marisi el Lugwa Zambo Plateau, a volcanic, flat-topped mass which rises abruptly, 500 feet, above the surrounding plain; reached the Lorian Swamp, already vaguely indicated on the maps; studied the mountain masses, including the General Matthews range, to the north and northeast of Kenia; discovered the Wandorobo tribe, who subsist almost wholly upon honey; and lived for some weeks among the great Rendile tribe, who had never seen nor even heard of white men before, though they had a considerable supply of American sheeting which Barawa traders had sold them.

These natives wanted more of this cloth, if they could get it for next to nothing They had no idea of trade, and though they must have possessed at least a half million camels and many thousands of donkeys, Mr. CHANLER was able to buy from them only ten donkeys, and at enormous prices. In his last letter he gives many interesting facts about these new-found people, who, he thinks, must number at least 15,000. He advises no expedition to visit them unless prepared to fight if occasion arises. He had lost many of his pack animals, and his failure to secure a new supply from the Rendile tribe compelled him to return to Daicho and send to the coast for more animals and men; and while waiting for these reënforcements, he has, as mentioned, been

deserted by all but eighteen of his men. As it is, Mr. CHANLER has been able to render good service to African geography. He has achieved an honorable place among investigators of that continent, and we hope he will have the good fortune he merits if he decides to give further effort to African exploration.

### English Mothers and Daughters. One of the most admirable traits of the English people is their frankness. They are remarkable for their honesty of speech; but oftentimes they carry this virtue to an extreme which brings it very near to a vice,

or, at least, gross impropriety, discourtesy,

or disrespect.

An example of this perversion was furnished in a discussion which was carried on last autumn in English public journals by many mothers and daughters of the kingdom. It began with the frankest and most plain-spoken criticism by daughters of the stupidity of their mothers in bringing them up, and in bitter and shockingly unreserved complaints of the grievances from which they suffered at home because of it. So open and public an exposition of parental defects and shortcor ings, as they appear to filial eyes, would seem to us rank disloyalty and gross indecency: but Mrs. B. A. CRACKANTHORPE. an English woman who writes an article on the subject in the last number of the Nineteenth Century magazine, treats it in a calm and judicial spirit as a "revolt of the daughters" for which there is reasonable

justification. She is "entirely with the

girls in their revolt" so far as it is a move-

ment on their part for "a larger liberty." This frankness of criticism of parents is not confined to English daughters. It extends to sons also, and there is often equal candor among the children in expressing to outsiders their unfavorable opinions of each other, as formed in the intimacy of family life. For instance, a young Englishman of high social position who was visiting this country not long ago, surprised his entertainers at dinner by speaking of his brother as a "cad." A young English lady special privileges to none." visiting here freely discussed the intellectual shortcomings of her mother, as she regarded them. Mrs. Chackanthouse refers to the remark of "an habitué of London society, himself a keen observer of manners," that there is a "very large percentage of households where war, open or concealed, exists between mothers and daughters." She also quotes "a leading London doctor" as saying that "he is much concerned by a new phenomenon in his practice, to wit the frequent presence in his waiting room of mothers broken down in body and perplexed in mind over 'difficulties' with their grown-up daughters, and of daughters come to consult him privately whose nerves have 'gone wrong' because, as they put the case, they are not 'understood' nor

'aympachized with' by their mothers." The circumstance that an important English magazine like the Nincteenth Century publishes this lady's serious article on "The Revolt of the Daughters" is of itself strong evidence that she is right in describing the subject as presenting a grave social probiem, and in arguing that "the psychological moment has arrived in which to probe, to diagnose, and to prescribe for the hidder disease."

The trouble she finds to be due to traditional and inconsiderate restraints put upon the individuality of their daughters by mothers. The mothers, she thinks, try to shape them after a model of conventional propriety, without intelligent regard for their natural and healthy development. English girls who get the "higher education" of these days find intolerable the domestic atmosphere in which their mothers, not thus fawored in their youth, can still live in perfect contentment. Their homes are "uncongenial" to them. The tone of the household is flat for them. There is a broad intellectual gulf between them and their mothers. They have widely different interests and ambitions. The maternal concerns seem to the daughters humdrum, triffing, monotonous, and commonplace. Their brothers can go out into the world and make careers and find congental

surroundings for themselves, but they must remain at home and endure its unwelcome restraints and its distasteful routine, waiting for marriage as offering the only career their parents deem possible or proper for them. "When the moment comes in which the daughter sees clearly that success for her, if it comes at all, must come on other lines, and that the sense of modest achievement alone gives zest and fire to life," and she asks for only "a fraction of the money laid out on Dick and Tom to enable her to make the experiment," she gets a flat refusal, on the score that the only proper place for an unmarried girl is at home. Thereafter she feels herself to be a "really ill-used person." She begins to "pull her own way against her mother," revenging herself and manifesting her "loner barrenness of spirit" in "ugly outside action; she is, by reason of her youth, for perfectly insensible to, absolutely regardless of, the agony she is causing and the wounds she is inflicting." She snubs her mother, and brushes her aside as an inferior being, incapable of fathoming the greater depth of her own character or of

the aspirations of her spirit. Mrs. Chackanthonpe thinks the girls have very much on their side, for "can it be denied," she asks, "that mothers often times are mortally stupid ?" They are stupid, she answers, in not making friends of the girls in their childhood, and in not keeping up sympathy with them. The only cure of the disease, she repeats in closing, is the recognition by mothers betimes that "loval friendship is the only lasting basis for this as for all other human relationships."

rising to a conception of the loftiness of

This is very good advice. If daughters grow up as companious of their mothers the closest of friends and confidants, neither will misunderstand the other when the girls are "past twenty," or pull apart because of the absence of sympathy between them. It is remarkable, however, that the admonition needs now to be uttered so loudly in England as a means of checking " a revolt of the daughters " which has as sumed proportions so grave and is manifested in complaints and criticisms and conduct so unfilial and so unlovely.

Undoubtedly, wrong was done when our

Softly. There is as yet no valid evidence whatever that Minister STEVENS stepped a foot beyond the line of right and propriety. Don't lose your head at any point of the road.

It is supposed by Iowa politicians that Senator GEAR cannot look forward to a second term in the Senate, as he will be 70 years of age when he takes his seat in Washington in March of next year. They had better not be too sure of that. If Gean should serve out his first term, stand for a second, and carry the election, he would not be as old at the end of it as is Mr. GLADSTONE, the liveliest politician in the British Parliament. There are lots of chipperold chaps in this generation, and some of them are long-winded

"GEAR will not stand in anybody's way six years hence," said one of his beaten competitors. Perhaps he will not. He may then knock all his rivals out of his way.

There ought not to be any discord between the Board of Health and the medical societies of the city on account of the Board's circulars instructing people concerning the treatment of cases of measles, influenza, diphtheria, consumption, small-pox, or other disease. The Board acts within its proper province in circulating these precautionary papers, which do not in any way interfere with the functions or the business of the medical faculty, but rather on the contrary, direct the affected persons in every case to procure a doctor's services as promptly as possible. The Board's physicians sometimes give free advice, or even free medicine, but the beneficiaries are generally sufferers unable to pay for medical attendance. When President Powell of the Academy of Medicine entered a protest against the extension of "free doctoring" in the city, he could not mean that his protest should be turned against those practices of the Board of Health which are designed for the general protection of the community.

It is proper that the Slavs who come to terest in American politics and in elections; but they ought not to form political organiza tions upon race lines. We see that a body known as the "Slavie Political Union "ha been formed in Pennsylvania, that several branches of it have been organized, and that its leaders are desirous of "making Slavio influence feit in party politics" in those localities where Slave are numerous.

This is not good policy for the Slave, or for any other race of people in this country. We do not want race prejudices in American politics. No race can gain any permanent political advantage by forming a party composed of members of it. Voters of the Slavic race, and of all other races, ought to vote only as American citizens, and, in their choice of parties, ought to relinquish all predilections founded upon race, regarding exclusively those political rights which appertain to citizenship. The dozen or more races of people in this country must act in American politics as Americans, upon the principle of "equal rights to all and

Our African contemporary, the Record, printed in the city of Lagos, which lies east of the French protectorate of Dahomey, gives an account of the services rendered to France by the Arab troops enlisted to fight the Dahomey-"The French and the Arabs," it says, have joined hands for the subjugation of the natives, who are in a state of a arm, and see no hope of successful resistance." The Arabs, who are Mohammedans, propagate that religion in Dahomer when they are not engaged in fighting, and even when thus engaged, so that no opportunity for the progress of Christianity. Our African contemporary's figures lack precision when it says that "hundreds, perhaps a thousand, or a thousand thousands, of these Mohammedan Arabs have been brought into Dahomey;" but no doubt a good many of them are in the French West African service.

There is no prospect of relief for the unfortunate Dahomeyans.

An immigrant woman named Kattowska was landed at this port in May last from a European steamship. She went at once to Kansas City, and very soon after her arrival there she became a public charge, by reason filness. A few days ago she was brought back here as a pauper by an immigrant inspector. In accordance with the law appliesble to such cases, and she has been shipped to Europe at the cost of the company which brought her from there. The expense of tringing her here from Lansas City was about \$100. and Superintendent Syttem has ruled that the shipping company, not the United states Government, must be held responsible for this expense. A test of this ruling is to be made. The result of the test will be of interest to

the public, for the reason that there have been a good many other cases of the kind Steamship companies have freely taken back to Europe the immigrants who became a pub-He charge soon after landing here; but they ask whether, in case any such immigrants have gone to a distant part of the country, they are to be liable in the amount expended for bringing them back to New York? The law pon the subject is not satisfactory.

For the Government, in the case of the woman Kattowaka, the Superintendent maintains that its only duty is to order her removal from the country. For the company it is maintained that as the woman was inspected by an American agent in Europe before she took

ship, and inspected again at Ellis Island upon her arrival in this port, and as ahe afterward lived for a time in a distant State, where she had relatives, the company ought to be freed from further responsibility in her case. The ease is one upon which a legal decision ought

to be given as early as possible Both the Government and the companies have been put to heavy expense within a year In providing for the reshipment of destitute immigrants.

The widespread sympathy with Mr. Gronos W. Cuinos in his illness is an honorable tribute of respect to the benevolence, the urbanity, and the other virtues of that highly respected Philadelphian. No man in this country is held in higher esteem than Mr.

A Fifth avenue parkway is a good thing to try. Try it.

The signs of the degeneration of the human race in our times are described by Dr. STRAHAN of England in a new scientific book. There may be signs of the kind among the English, but we do not believe that Dr. STRA-HAN could find any of them among the Americans. The blood, bones, brawn, and brain of the Americans of this generation are as good and strong as were those of any generation of their ancestors. There is not any degeneracy to be seen here.

" We are yet in the infancy of electrical inquiry." says Governor ALONZO B. CORNELL. who has been a student of applied electricity all his life. We believe Mr. Connern's affirmation. The electricians of all the world entertain the same opinion as Mr. Connella Every year there are novel applications of the discovered powers of electricity; but behind all these is the thought that it possesses other powers, which may yet be brought into service. Its influence upon the world's history, the world's Industries, and even the world's thought may be greater than that of any of the other agencies in nature.

HARRIET HORMER, has travelled from Rome to San Francisco, in the 64th year of her age, to superintend the erection of her statue of Queen ISABELLA at the Midwinter Fair. We learn from a San Francisco paper that Miss Hosmen spoke there about the order given by one of the Eastern cities" for a coloneal monument in honor of INABELLA, to be exscuted at a cost of \$1,000,000. We do not know in which one of the Eastern cities, or at whose expense, this monument is to be erected. At the time of the Columbus celebration here in

That interesting American sculptor, Miss

1892 a New York lady induced a few other ladies to join with her in a scheme to set up a statue of ISABELLA, but it was soon found that no money could be raised for the purpose, and the scheme was abandoned. If New York would not honor the Spanish Queen's memory in the amount of \$1,000,000, we should like to know which one of the other Eastern cities would. Not Boston, we should think, nor yet Philadelphia.

We guess that the proposition for an Isa RELLA memorial has gone to rest alongside of the proposition to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the Duke of VERAGUA. The Duke expressed his gratitude for the proposi tion, but must have been disappointed with the result of it.

It is out of our power to assist the Chris-

tians of Armenia against the Mohammedan Kurds or the people of Liberia against the aggressive French. The Armenians have again asked our Minister at Constantinople to protect them, and the Liberians have again asked this Government to prevent foreign encroachments upon their territory. We have no doubt that there are serious grievances in both cases, and we wish that the Turkish and the French Governments would remove them But neither in western Asia nor in western Africa can we do much for the complainant, our interference in their affairs, as we would resent their interference in ours. It would be a difficult thing for Minister TERRELL to present the Armenian case to ABDUL HAMID IL, and it would be difficult for Ambassado Eustis to present the Liberian case to President CARNOT.

There has long been an idea in some distant parts of the world, even as far off as Armenia and Liberia, that the Americans stand read: to crush any oppressor and give "materia aid" to the oppressed. Louis Kossuru held this opinion forty years ago, when the Hungarians fought for independence. But we cannot rectify all the wrongs of mankind. We can only hope for the relief of the oppressed erers, who must strive to win their own rights and freedom.

# A GREAT QUESTION.

Have We a Democratic Party !- Have We a Government Responsible to the People!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire "Where are we at?" What do the facts portend? Mr. Cleveland has deliberately violated his oath of office, assumed autocratic power, and abrogated the Constitution.

Democratic Congressmen elected on the same platform with him have followed his lead. They have abrogated the platform and are now striving to do just what they were elected to undo. By their action they endorse the usurpation of Mr. Cleveland.

They are traitors to their country. If they are permitted to do the thing they were ordered by the people to undo, what is the use

What did Willis mean when he said that the Democrats had got control, and would keep it for the next thirty years? Did he mean the empire here? If monarchy is best for Hawaii, why not best for us? Why all the secret skuldugnot best for us? Why all the secret skulduggery? Democratic Congressmen have just as much right to authorize Mr. Cleveland to remain President for life, or to make him emperor, as they have to pass the Witson bill for protection and deficiency. It is not a question of judgment on their part, but to obey the command of the people and pass a hill for revenue only. If trattors deserve hanging then every one who votes for the Witson but knows his deserts. Mr. George Tickner Curtis asks: "Are we drifting toward monarchy?" No we are not drifting. We are sailing so fast in that direction that thousands like unrelf are asking." Where are we at?" MERYLAND, Baltrimons, Jan. 20.

# For the Betractors of Former Minister

from the Positio Connection' Advertise The question is asked how it happened that Minister Stevens constantly gave the ex Queen good advice if he was plotting to dethrone her ? One of the grievances of the fluyalist faction is that Mr Stevens ! on giving the ex-Queen good advice, which she did not want to hear. There is no question whatever that If she had taken the advice which the American Minieter gave her, she would never have lost her throne.

# One of the Great Newspapers.

THE NEW YORK SER IS AN AMERICAN REMAPAPER, filled crib the American spirit, and true a ways to the imprison that in the present Hawaman situation on you has been at the very front in the intelligent and logical way to which it has discussed the whole subject and shown the wrong of any attempt on the pure of the creat American repulsic to reseals the and under the automorphy on those telends of the Parite. The brid's cultural page to epit to make the winded where and the ampriors smile, but it is always bright not remitable, and tra news pages allow some of ruz not only the news and affairs of the day, but reaching not into the great field of general now edge, and presenting literary leatures of great

### Presidential Atternatives From the Tuesdadi Centu-

If any President has power to do what this one has done, his was dangersens office. If he has no such awful power he should be imprached for usurpation.

From the Wachington Son.

There is a start! Bg rumor to the affect that Cot. Don Excusi Dickingon favors the annexation of Hawkit

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The stigms of dulness and stagnation which has been cast by common comes ; upon the present social season was partially removed on Thursday night by the ball given at the Waldorf Hotel by the bachelors of the Knickerbocker Club. The choice of the Waldor! Hotel as the scene of the festivity was a sensible one. With its ballroom and antercome shut off from the eafs and main entrance, it has every appearance of a gentleman's house. while the footmen in white and gold liveries and dainty mald servants in cars and aprone completed the effect. The addition of a conservatory, which was made into a tower of beauty by plants and ferns most becomingly illuminated with bulbs of colored electric light, and out of which a labyrinth of passages led to coser corners, grottes, and unexpected resting places for wearled beaux and belles.

was a happy thought of the young fellows who

designed and arranged it.

The company were a long time assembling as they came in large detachments from dinners at Sir Roderick Cameron's, Mrs. Henry Clews's, Mrs. McKay Twombly's, Mrs. W. D. Bloane's, and other great houses. They were received by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitney Warren, in a drawing room that might have been transported from one of Marie Antoinette's favorite palaces in the days when the hapless Queen was at the senith of her power and prosperity, so gorgeous were the velvet and satin draperies, so dainty the gold and brocaded furniture. Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Warren made effective chatelaines, as they were both faultlessly costumed in widely different styles. Mrs. Milla's gown of while eatin, embroidered with gold and gems, migh have done duty for itself and walked or stoo scintillated from the top of her head to below her walstband. Mrs. Warren wore an exquisite gown of bright primrose-colored en with flounces of white lace and bunches scarlet gerantums on sleeves and corrac The contrast of color was beautiful, and a wore no ornaments but pearls. Unfortunate. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who was to have been the third lady on the Reception Committee, was prevented from attending by the racent death of Mr. Robert L. Cutting, and her sons, for the same reason, were absent.

The favore for the cotillon, which were all selected by Mrs. Cutting, were elegant and tasteful trifles, the ribbons and eashes embroldered with the letters " K. B. B." and the date of the ball. These mystical letters, by the way, which signified Knickerbocker Bachelors' Ball, appeared in various places and under various conditions. Especially were they conspicuous among the pastries and confectioners, where they were picked out in truffes, sugar, and tees.

Among the many beautiful women present, nearly all of whom were in new and fresh costumes, it is difficult to remember either the face or the gown that was most attractive. The two prettlest debutantes of the season, Miss Maud Livingston and Miss Alice Post, were both present, the former in white and silver and the latter in pale yellow. Miss Grace Wilson wore a very lovely dress of rosecolored moiré, trimmed with garlands of natural flowers of a darker shade of pink. These flowers, whether by some chemical treatment or concealed receptacles for water, retained their freshness, and neither drooped nor faded during all the long hours of the night. The Misses Cameron both looked extremely well in white, the one with yellow and the other with pink roses on shoulders and skirt.

The young married belies were out in force Mrs. Carley Havemeyer and Mrs. Borden Harriman, both wearing black with a profusion of diamond stars. Mrs. Albert Stevens was in Nile green, embellished with many jewels, and Mrs. Roche looked even handsomer than usual in a gown of a similar hue. The Majestic, which arrived the day before the ball, was just in time to bring over a reenforcement of English notabilities. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes were both present, and the Hon. Mr. Innes-Ker and his friend Mr. Crewe, who, it is said, found their cotilion partners waiting for them on their arrival, made a pleasant addition to the bachelors' ranks. Mr. Ritchie led a very jolly cotillon, which was kept up until after 5 in the morning, after which the hosts of the evening had a supper, or more properly a breakfast, which brought the very successful ball to a very lively close.

A very pretty cotillon was danced at Mrs. William Starr Miller's on Tuesday night, the leader of which was Mr. Frank Riggs. Dinner dances at Mrs. Frederic Gallatin's and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's have also been among the revelries of the week.

Two very good plays were given on Tuesday

fit of a popular charity, which were enjoyed by a large audience of society people. At the close of the theatrical performance Miss Lancaster gave some curious illustrations of thought transfer which appeared to awaken more interest than the plays. This lady is evidently to be an attraction at studio less and small functions during Lent, and may possibly superseds skirt dancers and infanphenomena for diversions during the penitential season. That there is something very weird and uncanny in the discoveries that she makes is beyond a doubt. At one of Mrs. Paran Stevens's recent Sunday evenings Miss Lancaster was present and astonished the company by divining some murderous inten ion on the part of Mr. Peter Marie toward Mrs. Henry Clews, which, however, it must be mentioned, existed only in the thoughts of the ladies and gentlemen present, and not in the minds of the parties most concerned.

Cards are out from Mr. Johnston Livingston for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Carola Livingston, to Count de Langier-Villars on Wednesday next at St. Patrick's Cathedra-As Mr. Livington's family are prominent Roman Catholics, the musical part of the ceremonies will probably be imposing. The engagement has been announced of

Miss Mary Pomeroy Cutting, second daughter of Mr. Walter Cutting, to Mr. Arthur Cumnock. and also of Miss Emily Lentithon, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lentilhon, to Mr. John Parkin Gilford, son of Mr. Thomas Buchanan Gilford As the carnival approaches, English people are flocking to Nice, Cannes, and other favorite and favored spots in the Hiviera. whence they will journey on to Rome for Roly Week and Easter. The Mediterranean steamers from here, which now make more frequent trips, are also well filled with the more for tunate ones who are able to choose the bluest skies and pleasantest environments for the

early spring enjoyments. Last week the Spres took among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Jo. dan I. Mott, Mrs. Edwin Stevens of Castis Point, Mr. Robert Stevens, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss Caroline King Duen. Mr. and Mrs Lorde lard Spencer sail next week in the Majestin. The coming week promises very little in the way of balls or dances. The second and last of the Monday evening cotillons is to take place at Sherry's to-morrow night, and will so doubt be a gay and pretty dance. Mrs. Paran Stevens has a small cotilion on the 25th after which a few dinners, generally informals fairs, and innumerable dancing class meetings for the various divisions of the young so

make up the sum total for the week. der that Bermuda and Florida hold out a urements and that transatlantic steament carry more than they can hold. At a large dinner party recently given ! Chicago by a very righ man, not possesse! a very thorough familiarity with the conve-tionalities of the great world, a German b bleman was requested to take a lower sea the festive board materal of becorring place of honor at the right of his hos men ? which he thought himself entitled. Turn's to the lady who sat beside him he remark the with some assority. "No attempt, I support is made to observe an order of precedence

your city. Indeed, it could not be done the standard could only be the nank acr-and that is so very shifting." "Why, you plied the lady, "that would be troubles-me for stocks might go down or banks burst will we were at dinner, and then we should all have to change our seals."